NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1876.

Voi. XXXV No. 10.889.

POLITICAL.

CONNECTICUT GREENBACK CONVENTION. SMALL BUT FARN'ST GATHERING-INFLUENCE UPON THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION TO-DAY AIMED AT-SCHEMING TO CATCH VOTERS-GOV. INGEESOLL ALARMED.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 22.-The Greenback Convention held in this city to-day consisted chiefly of delegates from Hartford and New-Haven and a few towns in the immediate neighborhood of New-Haven, with a crowd of 100 or 200 spectators from the city. It was held in a small hall, which was comfortably filled. In point of numbers the demonstration was not formidable, but its weakness in that particular was more than made up the apparent earnestness and enthusiasm of the proceedings. The main object of the gathering is understood to be to affect the Democratic State Convention, which meets in Music Hall to-morrow, and compel that body to recognize the soft-money element in the party, if not by the adoption of resolutions openly favoring their doctrines, at least by a retreat from the position taken in last year's platform and indorsed by Gov. Ingerhis annual message, approving the currency bill of 1875 which fixes a time for specie resumption. They will be content, it is said, with a resolution demanding the repeal of the act of 1875. Tio leaders of the greenback movement both in New-Haven and Hartford are, for the most part, men who have been engaged in real estate speculations which have proved unfortunate; and the suspicion is rife that their earnestness in advocating cheap money is not entirely untainted with motives of self-

The Convention to-day contented itself with adopting a series of resolutions, long enough to cover the whole field of finance from its own point of view, and appointing an Executive Committee, which was empowered to call another Convention for the nomination of a State ticket, in case the action of neither of the other parties should be satisfactory. The chief reliance is upon the Democratic Convention to-morrow. No hope is entertained of any favorable action on the part of the Republicans. The greenback men are feeling very well to-night over their Convention, and express great confidence that the Democrats will be brought to terms and make them some concessions. What they demand is the unconditional and immediate repeal of the resumption act of 1875, and the passage of a law making greenbacks a full legal tender. I suspect they will be satisfied with a resolution favoring the repeal of the resumption act. Should the Convention to-morrow refuse even this, they threaten an independent movement and a separate ticket. There will be no separate ticket.

The delegates to to-morrow's Convention are here to-night in large numbers, and there does not appear among the whole of them, from the oldest wheelherse down to the youngest voter, the slightest disposition to stand out against men who call thereselves currency reformers. They do feel somewhat hampered by the record of last year, when they adopted a series of unmistakable hard-money resolutions, drawn by the Hon. David A. Wells, and a little fettered by Gov. Ingersell's specific approval of the Resumption act in his last year's message. But they will get over that by ignoring the past. There never were such fellows for ignoring their own past, and remembering everbody else's when there is anything to be made by it. It is said that Senator Eato, has written to his friends advising the passage of a resolution demanding the repeal of the Resumption act, and that I presume will be reckoned sufficient for the occasion

The only delegate who to-night talks anything like hard-money doctrine is Waller of New-London. and even he favors the ignoring of the whole question as one that does not concern a State Convention. The fact that the town of New-Haven has sent a soft-money delegation to the Convention has impressed the delegates with the notion that the movement is very strong in the party, and that it will not do to refuse the concessions demanded. 1 am told that even Gov. Ingersoll has become alarmed, and that he will not refuse to stand upon a platform dictated by the reformers. The condition of things in the party is quite different from last year. They will not dare repeat last year's platform. They dare do et but turn short about and condemn what they approved at their last Convention, and yet they are not demoralized. They are quite confident of success whatever they may do. It is hard to demoralize a crowd that were never demoralized.

The statesmen who are here canvassing over the financial question to-night are not disculsing the financial question at all. They are setting traps, looking out how to catch voters and how not to lose any. That is the end and aim of all their management and all their deliberations. I fear that the same will have to be said of the other Convention which meets next week in Hartford, but it will have to be said in favor of the latter that its management will not involve so complete a turning

To-morrow's resolutions are already drawn, and these who know about them give every assurance that they will be entirely satisfactory to everybody and will insure harmony in the Convention and i the party. This means of course that they will satisfy the greenback delegations from New-Haven and elsewhere, and that they will be either so ambiguous as to be susceptible of any explanation, or so loose and flabby as to mean nothing. No convention can make a platform which the greenback ring and the real friends of bonest currency can harmonize without stultifying itself and deceiving one or the other. Of the two wings represented in the Convention the soft-money faction deserves the credit at least of being in earnest. They have the courage of their have something they believe in, and for which they are in dead earnest. They are aggressive and outspoken. It is the other side that temporizes, quibbles, and seeks to compromise. Ask the inflationists what they propose to do to-morrow, and they give you a concrete fact. They say, "We propose to make the Convention demand the repeal of the Resumption act." Ask the other people what they propose, and they answer, "Carry the State," and that is all they care for.

The ticket of last year will be nominated with opposition. The delegates to the National Convention will be left free in their choice of candidates, and I judge from the names mentioned, are likely to be selected as hard-money men, or as hard-money as is convenient.

CONNECTICUT PAPER-MONEY PLATFORM.

A DEMAND FOR THE REPEAL OF THE RESUMPTION ACT, AND THE ISSUE OF INTERCONVERTIBLE BONDS-COMPLAINT THAT JUSTICE HAS NOT BEEN DONE TO PAPER-MONEY MEN.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 22 .- About 200 persons were present to-day in this city at the Mass Convention of the Greenback Men. Of these, about 100, mainly from this city and vicinity, bauded in their names as in favor of the movement. Isaac Auderson, a business man of this city, was chosen chairman of the meeting. The foreneon was taken up by speeches, made chiefly by

men, with Henry Killam, carriage manufacturer of this city, as chairman. He is also chairman of the New-Haven Democratic delegation to the State Convention to be held here to-morrow.

After the presentation of the following platform by

The Committee on Resolutions consisted of 18 gentle

Warress, The present financial condition of the country quires immediate, was, and careful legislation on the reat questions which at present are of such vital impresses to the welfare of the people, believing the na-

tional finances to be in a deplorable condition, the friends of currency reform of Connec icut, in convention assembled, recommend the following principles as important to the welfare of the nation; therefore,

*Resolved**, That we carnestly invite a severe scrutiny of the principles and measures which we think would restore the country to prosperity, and we ask a candid unprejudiced consideration of the grave problems that now challenge the attention of every thoughful citizen. Under a government based on universal suffrage, it is vitally essential that all important public questions be fully and openly debated. The financial issues of the hour have never been tro bridly presented to the American people. We have been denied a fair hearing by the majority of the press, and falsely called inflationists and repulators by men who are incited by ignorance, by love of political parity, or by those who, in order to fatten on the misfortimes of others, wish the people deceived. As the intelligent union of labor and capital is the only legitimate source of individual or national wealth, Government should foster industry and carefully guard the rights of 1 roducers. It should set an example of wise econo y, should discourace all forms of monopoly, and should enact laws for the benefit of the whole people. Class legislation should not be tolerated in a free mation. To suppose that a financial system is perfect merely because it has hitherto been generally so considered, is as fullacions as a belief that medicine, law, or the mechanic arts have reached perfection. Mankind is steadily progressing in knowledge, and all arts and sciences are sharing in the general advance. Financial science is yet in its infancy, and the claim of financia infallibility, which is virtually made by the party leaders, is entitled to nothing but contempt.

First: We oppose the act fixing an arbitrary time for the resumption of specie payments, not because we have any objections to our paper money being made worth its lace in gold, but because th

Fight: We believe that a national policy in accordance with our principles would soon extinguish the premium on good, weather give his a sample currany unaffected by torough wars and panies, immediately reverse our drooping insulations; and give more cappointent at joss wares and reactic our codincy from the uncertainty position in which it are been placed by an extravagant semination and incompetent regionalous. We thruce every good cutzen, group clive of previous party afficiations, to nationally design of the many for the benefit of the rew and to mis that we comised our fraction of the rew; and to mis that we comised our fraction of each every vote for lind party whose partitions shall be most in accordant in the semiment of justice and the principles acreed

THE INDIANA REPUBLICANS.

GODLOVE 8. ORTH NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR-SENATOR MOSTON TO BE SUPPORTED FOR PRESIDENT-A PLATFORM DECLARING FOR NON-SECTARIAN SCHOOLS, NO AMNESTY TO UN-DEPUNIANT CONFIDERATION, AGAINST PAYING FOR THE SLAVES OR THE CONFEDERATE DIBL. FOR REPEALING THE RESUMPTION ACT, AND FOR OTHER THINGS.

Indiana Polis, Feb. 22.—The Indiana State Republican Convention met in this city, at the Academy of Music, at 10 o'clock this morning. After the appointment of officers, Mr. Thempson, Chairman of the Com-mittee on Resolutions, read a platform submitted by the Committee, which was adopted. A long preamble was attached to the resolutions, which recited in complim tary terms the record of the Republican party in the financial and political history of the nation. The platform then runs as follows:

We, therefore, in view of this record of the Republican party, to, now assembled in State Convention, make the following echaration or principles: First: We all remain faithful to the principles of the National Expublicate party, in all timins colorer ing the administration of national afairs until every right game feed by the constitution shall be fully secured and enjoyed, until all eximplies as me necessary to that each others small be protected against all fraces and violence; until the right of popular fatters in attention and violence; and the right of popular fatters white or black, shall be so secured in the right to cast their ballots that the laws shall resurped to ensent of it, governed.

Second: We do not recognize the right of a State to impede the execution of the National laws, or to import any of the right conferred by them, and bood it to be the duty of the flowerment to see that these laws are executed in every is ate, and that all these rights are enjoyed without impedament.

mat that all these rights are enjoyed without impedament or hinderance.

Form. We hold the Gevernment of the United States to be a nation, and not a mere consideration or states; that it is presents the sovereign action by of the people of the United States, and not the claims to the source of the National Covernment are sourceme, no state has the of the National Covernment are sourceme, no state has the criph to make or imports our execution, or to withdraw from the Union in consequence thereof. And that, although the result of the late rebellion settled the specified on acadist the right of state to accede, yet the time shall be secondemical that Union requires that the state harmony and sarety or the Union requires that the state shall be secondemical that the state of the States when acting within its own proper circle, we also believe that the states over members are surrey independent of the States when acting within its own proper circle, we also believe that the states government is entirely independent of the National when acting within their own proper circles, and we will insintant this independence to the coof that carmony may exist between them, that the national weafare in a be advanced, and that the States may be scorre in the exercise of annie jurisdiction over all their description their the end that armony may exist between them, that the national werfare i.a. be advanced, and that the states may be accure in the exercise of anoise jurishiction over all their domestic affairs, so that they may be evaluated to develop their insterial interests and campoy all the means necessary to the instellectual ance willing and soutions to restore entirely and can be relations between the people of the Northern and those of the Southern States who were engaged to the rebellion, and, with a view thereto, are rearly to forgive and grant annestly to all those who desire to be for given and annesited; but we are undiner realy nor willing to extend this forgiveness and annestly to those who remain unrepentant for their attempt to destroy the Union, or to place the rebellion and those who fought upon its side upon an equanty with the Union and the gallant sollers who defended it. We believe that the war for the Union was right and their rebellion wrong, and that Lius it should forever stand in history.

**Rith*: We have no wish to see disfranchized any officer, soldier, or citizen, who defended the cause of the Confederacy and has been ammested under the existing laws; but who. Inthe International College, and the set is so flagrant an insult to the Union and the action of agrant an insult to the Union cacke, and those who risked their lives for it, that it deserves the rebuse and condennation of the whole country and the special censure of every loyal soldier.

**Seventh*: We believe that in conducting the civil service men should be selected on secount of their offices, and the patronage of the Government of their offices, and men clearacter, and nest on account of mer party service, in errier that thereby the public business may be faithfully conducted. Summeration economy secured, and the patronage of the Government be so dispensed that it shall not be brought in conditic with the freedom of elections.

**Eighth*: we believe that all men are equal before the law, and the great and fundamental principle of our

tions cannot be departed from without violating their genius and spirit, and in order that equal justice shall be done to all, and especial privileges conferred on none, it is the duity of the Government to provate by all necessary laws for its preservation and enforcement.

Sinch: We insist on perfect religious freedom and freedom of conscience to every individual: are opposed to any interference whatever with the thurch by the State, or with the State by the clurch, or to any mone between them, and in our opinion it is meompatible with American citizenship to pay allegiance to any foreign power, civil or ecclessastical, which asserts the right to include the action of civil government within the domain of religion and morals, because ours is a government of the people, by t. e people, and for the people, and must not be subject to or interfered with by any authority not directly responsible to them.

Teath: A country so bountifully supplied as ours with all the sources of wealth, possessing unsarpassed caracity for production, every necessary facility for the growth of mechanic and manufacturing arts, and all the agencies of labor, needs only the footering care of the Government to establish its restore, it is the duty of the Government to require its revenue, system as to give all needful encouragement to our learning and capita, and just remmeration secured to both.

Eleventh: In our opinion it is the duty of the Government in passing laws for ra sing reventions, so to regulate the security and to place them most beavily upon laurines and the wealth of the community.

Twelfix: We believe frat it is the duty of the Government in turnishing National currency, so to regulate it, as to previate forts ultimate reiemption in gold and silver, that any attempt to hasten this more rapadly than it shall be horecally about by the heaves of trade and converce is heavily upon laurines and the contracts ultimate reiemption in gold and silver, that any attempt to hasten this more rapadly than it shall be horecally about b

The resolutions were unantmously adopted.

For Governor Gouleve S. Orth, Minister to Austria. Lieutenant-Governor Col. Robb. S. Kobertson of Allen

County.
Judges of the Supreme Court-W. P. Edwon, A. C. Veoris, H.
C. Newcomb, Join F. Kibbey.
Secretary of State-Teamh i, Watte of Bandobh County.
Secretary of State-Teamh i, Watte of Bandobh County.
Auditor of State-Goo, F. Herr off of Joanson County.
Treasurer of State-Goo, F. Herr off of Joanson County.
Alterragisteneral-Join W. Goras of Markot County.
Reporter of Supreme Court-Lin. State of Watter County.
Supercontendent of Public Instruction—O. 11. Scalar of Spen
er County.

The Convention adjourned at 6 o'clock p. m., after be

SKETCH OF THE NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR Godiove S. Orth, the nominee of the Indiana Republicans for Governor, was born near Lebanou, Penn., April 22, 1817. After receiving a good education at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Mr. Orth studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1839. About that time he removed to India a, and in 1843 he was elected to the State Senate, serving six years as a memoer of that body and one year as P.esident. In 1848 he was a that body and one year as President. In 1848 he was a Presidential elector, and in 1861 a member of the Peace Congress. In 1862 Mr. Orth was elected to the XXXVIIIth Congress, as a Republican from the VIIIth District of Indiana, and as a member of that body streed on the Committee on Foreign affairs. In 1862, when a call was made for treops to defend indiana from threatened incursions, Mr. Orth organized a company in two hours. He was elected cantain, and was placed in command of the United States ram Horner, which did duty on the Olio River and asted greatly in restoring quiet along the borders of Kentacky, Indiana, and Himos. Mr. Orth was reflected to the toxic on the Committees on the Death of President Lincoln, President, and Foreign Affairs, and in the latter as Chairman of the Committees on the United States Minister to Anstria, having been appointed last States Minister to Anstria, having been appointed last States Minister to Anstria, having been appointed for East of seacced the Hou, John Lay. He will return home and take an active part in the coming canvass.

WISCONSIN REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. A GREE-ING TO THE REPUBLI ANS OF THE COUNTRY

MENT OF CONSPIRATORS, INTERNATIONAL AREI-TRAUGN, NO THIRD TERM, AND NON-SECTABIAN SCHOOLS-MR, BLAINE VAVORED FOR THE PRESI-DENCY.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 22.-The Republican State Convention met here this morning. Every Senato rial and Assembly District in the State was represented E. T. Brown of Waupaca was chosen President. The Committee on Resolutions presented the following, which were unanimously adopted:

were unanimously adopted:

The Republicans of Wisconsin, in State Convention assembled, in response to the call of the National Union Republican Committee for the Republicans of the several States of the Union, to elect delegates for their National Concention, send fraternal greetings to the Republicans in ail parts of our beloved land, with the cordial assurances to all natriotic citizens who honor the flag of our common country as the emblem of liberty, equality, and fraternity, of our carnest desire to see the Republic enter upon the second censury of its prosperous career free from sectional strile or injustice of any name or nature, and that we will endeavor to promote friendly feding and permanent harmony throughout the entire country, and will maintain and support all measures, acts, and laws, the enforcement of which shall secure to every citizen his constitutional rights, including the full and free exercise of the right of franchise without four intimidation or frand. We are in favor of vigorous efforts to prosecute and punish those who have been guilty of official dishonesty, and to detect and to bring to punishment all who have in any way or form conspired to defraud the Government of its just and legal revenues. We believe in the unwritten law of the land, which declared it unwise for a chief magistrate to hold his office beyond two terms, add we accept the declaration of President Grant in narmony with this law as but another claim to our veneration and gratitude. We believe in See Fifth Page.

RICHARD B. IRWIN ARRESTED.

RUFUS HATCH CHARGES EMBEZZLEMENT.

THE DISPOSITION OF THE SUBSIDY MONEY UNDER THE STOCKWELL ADMINISTRATION THE GROUND OF THE ACTION-MR, HATCH ACTING ON HIS SUIT WILL NOT BE PRESSED-PECULIAR CIRCUM-STANCES OF THE ARREST -STATEMENTS OF THE PRINCIPAL PERSONS CONCERNED.

The Pacific Mail litigation has taken a new phase in the arrest of Richard B. Irwin, the former subsidy agent of the Company at Washington, at the enit of Rufus Hatch, ex-Managing Director and present director of the Company.

When the investigation into the affairs of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was begun for the purpose of obtaining evidence to be used in the suit against William S. King, Col. Irwin was requested by a telegram from nia to this city and give his statement of the facts. He started immediately, but was snowed in on the rallroad He went to the Windsor Hotel, and yesterday noon, while of an order of arrest issued by Justice Bixby at the who had begun a criminal action on charges of the em-bezzlement of the \$750,000 alleged to have been used for

difficulty was experienced in finding Judge Bixby after the arrest had been needs. At length he was accidentally met on Fifth-ave., and Mr. Icwin was taken to his resid uce, where he was admitted to ball in the sum of \$50,000, R. G. Dun becoming his surety. The examina-No. 23 Park row, to morrow at 4 p. m. Judge Paller-ton will appear as counsel for Mr. Irwin.

The friends of Mr. Irwin say it is their intention to compel Mr. Hatch to push his charges to a conclusion, and on the first examination, as, they say, all the facts in because Mr. Irwin's revelations had so plainly exposed nfluenced by mercenary motives, masmuch as he was which he thought he could make Jay Gould take

Hotel vesterday afternoon by a TRIBUNE reporter, to defrauded in 1872 and 1873 by the countvance of certain Mail Steam-hip Company, for eausing him to incur heavy losses in stocks, and for making him the isoghing-stock ngton to procure the suissidy, and which the testiit was retained by me. Several directors, including Mr.

could hope to secure by such delay, Mr. Fallerton said that he had no doubt but that it was for the purpose of gaining time and bringing about some compromise. Efforts had already made to see Mr. Gould, but these efforts bad proved unavailing. He said he did not believe that the case would come to trial, or that the plaintiff would appear at the preliminary examination. He gave as his reason for this opinion the fact that Rufus Hatch knew as early as 1872 the time set forth in the indictment against Irwin-ali the facts he n w knows. Since that time he has, on every occasion, shielded him whenever any doubts had been expressed as to his proper use of the money piaced in his hands. In explanation enanged attitude of Mr. Hatch, Mr. Fellerton said that it was no doubt an attempt on his part to injure the credibuity of Mr. Irwin as a wit esin the case now in litigation concerning the Pacide Mail. "These mon," said Mr. Fullerton, "know that Mr. Irwin never used one cent of this money for personal purposes, but employed it in necordance with their directions Another reason, he said, why this arrest was made at this time was that certain persons who made these charges against Mr. Irwin feared the effect of his testimony, and that they would be compelled to refund the money which they now charged him with embezzling.

RUFUS HATCH'S POSITION. Rufus Hatch said to the reporter, when called on yes erday afternoon, that during the year 1872 Mr. Irwin had received a large amount of money—over \$900,000, he thought—from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, \$750,000 at one time, and had never accounted for it rwin was at that time a paid employé, acting as agent for the Company. Mr. Hatch said: "As an officer of and large stockholder in the Company, I desire to have some account rendered of this money, which Mr. Irwin acknowledges that he received. I wished the old and present Board of Directors to investigate the ma on and others that I should ask for an account whenever Irwin should come back to this country. Irwin swore that he did not pay a dollar to corrupt Congress, and if he did not, he or some one should pay the soney back. The Ways and Means Committee, after the Congressional investigation, reported that the case was robbery, not bribery.' I then sue I several persons, but Irwin escaped to Europe, though there was a warrant out against him. Stockwell keeps out of the country, and Irwin has done the same the greater part of the time. This is the first time that I have known him to be within the reach

of the law, and I shall use all means known to the law to have the matter fully investigated, and wish, if possible to see the money brought back to the stockholders. I only heard on Monday afternoon that Irwin was in the ountry, and that evening I took out a warrant for his arrest. I have no personal feeling against Mr. Irwin, but

the truth in regard to the missing money."

Mr. Irwin's examination is set down for to-morrow. Detective George Elder of the Police Central Office made the arrest. He states that he met Mr. Irwin on Fifthave., walking down town. Approaching him he said: "Mr. Irwin, I have a warrant for your arrest." Mr. Irwin took the papers, and, after reading the warrant, said, "My hands are clean and I am ready to meet any accusation of the present officers of the Pacific Mail that I may establish that I am innocent of this charge as soon as possible." Justice Bixby was called upon, and be opened court at his house to meet this case.

THE TRIAL OF GEN. BABCOCK.

JUDGE PORTER'S ADDRESS. A FORCIBLE STATEMENT OF THE STRONG POINTS OF

BABCOCK'S CASE-THE PRESS CRITICISED AND THE PRESIDENT DEFENDED.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 22.-Judge Porter made the closng argument this morning for Gen. Babcock. He began with complimentary references to the kindness and marked attention with which the jury have listened to the evidence, which causes the defense to feel that they are before a jury not prejudiced in the case, "We believe," said he, "that had the evidence been such that you must have found a verdiet of guilty, which would have blasted this young man's future, you would have done so with serrow ; but now that the testimony enables you to pronounce him innocent, you cannot but rejoice at such a conclusion." Judge Forter continued to argue as A CENSURE UPON TREESPONSIBLE PAPERS.

I have known Gen. Babcock long and Intimately, and

Louis in 1871 and 1872; but it was admitted by the Gu visors in the Winter of 1875. On the argainem of Super-visor Tation this man of changing Super-visors was given ap by the President, after due deliberation, for another blan, which Tation recommended and the Sectionry and the President accepted. It was the carrying out of this latter plan which led to all this exposure. This plan is approved by you, by us, by the whole country, except Col. Broadband, was argues that the President had no right to change his plan.

CREMINALITY OF JOYCE AND M'DONALD. ice at Washington respecting the Rt g ! the persons themselves in the King case. I believe, in the Spring of 1875 Jagee and McDonald, for reasons proportunities that the Company has had heretofore to procee against me if so disposed, that the action f Mr. Hatch has been taken partly from fear of the effects of my testimony in the cases against the directors, and partly from a desire to force Mr. Gould to a stock set lement."

THE COMPANY NOT CONCERNED IN THE ARREST. Sidney Dillon, President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and that he knew nothing of Mr. Irwin's arrest until info med of it on the street by a friend. Mr. Hatch has deted without consultation with the officers of directors of the Company and was entirely responsible for the arrest, the Company having nothing to do with it. Mr. Dillon knew nothing of the matter, and would effer no theory. He may by stated the fact that Mr. Hatch was a speculator, and the community could draw its own inferences.

COMMENTS of MR. PUNIT'S COUNSEL.

Ex-Jacke Fulierton said to a Transfer reporter has evening that he had been employed as Mr. Irwin's course of the case now pending between him and Rutas when most of the business men had left the street, and that, in the opinion, the errest had been so timed in order that considerable delay neight ensure in the search of the reason was disposed as the left of the street. And that, in the opinion, the errest had been so timed in order that considerable delay neight ensure in the search of the world hope to secure by such delay, Mr. Fullerton that the considerable case made on the residence of the world have been mode of the search of the street had been so timed in order that considerable delay neight ensure in the search of the street was a special to the order of the world of the matter, and that, in the opinion, the errest had been so timed in order that considerable delay neight ensure in the search of the world of the world of the street had been so timed in order that considerable delay neight ensure in the search of the world of the search of the world of the search of the given by them, resigned. Think you that their resigna-tions would have been accepted had their connection

As to a wepaper assaults which have been made upon the President in connection with this matter, even the most viocati papers have not ventured to declare that the President was privy to the conspiracy, but they have made covert and covariely institutions to that purpose. Now, those insumations should be bought from meir inding obsers. Filter the President was or he was not in the conspiracy. What is subline absurdly it was that the President should violate its official oath by conspiracy with eltroy and fae rest of the chan he order that once within three years these co-conspirators might have the grace to send \$500 to his private secretary, to be divided between the two? The prosecution would have it beneved that the President, from whom Col. Dyer received me appointment in a stronger suggestion too. Broad call was chosen to assist in the prosecution, was habe; in the face, too, of ris injunction to the Secretary of the Pressnry, "Let he guity man escape." Because he told the neces within his knowledge, that they might be used for whitever bey were worth in the detense of a member of his household. And who was the man thus assaired? What are his antecedents? The President is recognized in Europe as the foremost representative of American character, and such insmusations are werthy of the contempt of house med.

THE FILIBUSTERIERS IN THIS CASE.

THE FILIBUSTERERS IN THIS CASE,

The defense had interposed not a single technical objection to the introduction of testimony, although some newspapers seem to deem all objections as technical, and that a man has no right to object to the introduction of unsworn statements of irre-possible persons. The prosecution rather has interposed all the technical objections, as the record will prove, and this is the first time the speaker ever saw a case with size a record. Before the case came to trad himself and co-counsel arrived at the conclusion that the ind ctiment could be quashed on legal grounds without trial, and determined to make the effort; but then histocock stoutly opposed such a course, and mainteed that no tecamical points be raised to prevent a thorough examination of the case. When the evidence was all in, the defense had left satisfied that there were good grounds for asking an instruction for acquitt 1, because of the utter absence of substantial proof; acrice the motion was made. The Court decided that in view of the conflict of authorities it would be safer to let the case go to the jury. The defense regretted of course this decision, but acquiesced in it as the result of protound consideration by a pure and learned tribunal.

Judge Porter continued at great length, and made a unsworn statements of irresponsible persons. The presq-

Judge Porter continued at great length, and made a very eloquent and impressive address. He declared that the trial would rum Gen. Babcock thancially, but that the defendant would leave the Court rich in a vindicated reputation. Judge Porter introduced some extraneous matters into his speech, and was interrupted and stopped in his references to them by the Court. ol. Dyer will reply to morrow, and it is thought the case will go to the jury in the afternoon.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 22.—In Jamestown this morning a three-year old son of w. W. Wales, lighthouse keeper at Henver Tuil, fell into scalding water, and died shortly atterwards.

A CENTENNIAL PARTY.

THE MARTHA WASHINGTON RECEPTION.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NILSSON HALL, AND INVINC HALL CROWDED WITH GUESTS-DANCING THE MISUET DE LA COUR-TEA PARTY IN IRVING HALL-LIST OF THE PROMINENT PERSONS PRES-ENT-SUCCESS OF THE CHARITABLE EFFORTS OF

ST. JOHN'S GUILD. The reception of the St. John's Guild last evening at the Academy of Music, Irving and Nilsson Halls, all of which had been connected and thrown open for the occasion, was a complete success in every The three halls were filled to an uncomfortable degree as early as 10 o'clock, and during the remainder of the evening the crush was so great that something of the pleasure of the occasion wa

This great success-the gathering, in point of numbers at least, has never been equaled by any social gathering in New-York-was in some degree unexpected owing to various reasons, chief of which were recollections of dissensions among the managers which impaired the success of last year. But it would have been impossible to crowd any more into the buildings-in fact persons turned away on seeing the crowded state of the halls. Theodore Moss, who managed this, as he has all the principal balls for many years, pronounced it without exception the most perfect success of the kind he had ever witnessed. The company was not as select as at entertainments of a less general and public character, and the dressing was not strictly of an evening character, even on the part of the gentlemen. Ladies appeared with their bonnets, and wearing shawls or cloaks, others on their arms. Numbers of ladies were seen in deep mourning, but they did not leave their boxes. The number of Continental costumes gave the ball sity of crossing Irving-place in order to reach the hall where the centennial tables were spread, justified the most liberal allowances in the matter of

The seats in the dress circle were filled before 8:30, and many of the private boxes were occupied at that hour by persons eager to hear the opening song and chorus, written for the occasion by C. E. Horsley, and see the minuet danced by twelve couples trained for this peculiar exhibition by DeGarmo. By the time the curtain rose the boxes were also filled, and there was not standing room in the auditorium, the airles being filled with ladies standing. When finally the cartain rose for the song the privacy of the private boxes was sacrificed. While the minuet was being danced (or rather posed) the interest was at its hight, and the quaint but graceful movements of the dancers were watched with many audible comments and criticisms. The costumes of the the march which followed many dresses of the latest style were observed. In this march, which was led were probably 200 persons, and they filled the stage before filing off and into Irving Hall. There were very few gentlemen in the march, more than half the ladies being without escorts. After the hosts of Irving Hall diterally the hosts, since they presided at the ten-tables in that building) had filed on the stage of the Academy, it was given up for the rest of the evening to dancing Gov. Tilden, with Miss Barlow, daughter of S. L. M. Barlow, and Mayor Wickham and hoty opened the march for the first dance. Contrary to all precedents at a bail, the Governor was applauled when he came on the stage, and later during the march around it. In fact the social proprieties were very frequently sacraficed, but it no offensive way what-

The secue in Irving Hallafter the ladies had taken their places and the guests began to appear there, was a most enlivening one. A constant throng, which the police found great difficulty in directing, poured from one building to the other until long after midnight. The following list of the ladies presiding at the tables will be interesting. It was impossible to seeme the names of all the young

officers of the matrouly commanders. Mrs. Murray Natione, Maryland,
Mrs. W. A. Conkilla, New Hampsh
Mrs. W. A. Conkilla, New Hampsh
Mrs. David S. Babcock, Connected
Mrs. Rafus King, Jr., New Jersey,
Mrs. Cose, C. Loeds, Georgia,
Mrs. Gee, Vandenbell, Vermont,
Mrs. D. G. Handy, K. Inteky,
Mrs. Ma thew Wilson, Tennessee
Mrs. Francis S. Brown, Ohio,
Jers. Coventry Windfell, Louisian
Miss Alice Sandford, Indiana,
Mrs. David Watts, Mississippi,
Mrs. E. I. Guernsey, Hittels,
Mrs. E. J. Guernsey, Hittels,
Mrs. E. J. Guernsey, Hittels,
Mrs. E. P. Farle, Maine,
Mrs. E. J. Fablan, Michigan,
Mrs. E. L. Fablan, Michigan,
Mrs. Palip Mohen Texas,
Mrs. Ocar Tibules, Florida,
Mrs. A. J. Pr. ston, Iowa,
Mrs. L. Jearn Mrs. Wiscond,
Mrs. A. J. Pr. ston, Iowa,
Mrs. L. Harden, Mrs. Wiscond,
Mrs. Laward Saloman, Wiscond,
Mrs. Enerson Opdivelle, Californ Mrs. E. R. Huner, A. Concado.
Mrs. Geo. W. Powers, Dahoia Territory.
Mrs. A. Geo. W. Powers, Dahoia Territory.
Mrs. And Davis, Utah Territory.
Mrs. Strah Davis, Utah Territory.
Mrs. Frank J. Dapigma, New Mexico Territory.
Mrs. Frank J. Dapigma, New Mexico Territory.
Mrs. Tomas Boiss, African Territory.
Mrs. Tomas Boiss, African Territory.
Mrs. Romana Boiss, African Territory.
Mrs. Romanad F. Ware, Ahada Territory.
Mrs. Romanad F. Ware, Ahada Territory.
Mrs. H. Osborn, indian Territory.
Mrs. Emis S. Higgins, District Columnia Floral Temple.

PROMINENT PERSONS PRESENT The boxes were eccupied as follows: PROSCENIUM BOXES.

Tomas C. Tweelele P. T. En gles, A. T. Stewart. BALCONY BONES. Mr. Bolan, J. W. Condit, C. G. Gunther, J. C. Barron, C. F. Handy, Mr. Tyson, R. Callaban, G. H. dlover, W. H. Hower, E. E. Quintard J. Lynch, J. H. Ingersolf Charles Flateb J. P. Kennedy L. R. Wing, C. Sucar, C. Spear, F. J. Dupignae C. Chr.stv, George Chris

lowing:

Among the prominent persons present were